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I. INTRODUCTION

APS respectfully requests that the Presiding Officer grant APS's Motion to Compel and order EFCA to respond to APS Data Requests 1.1, 1.4(a-b), 1.5, and 1.6. This Reply addresses the arguments concerning these Data Requests in numerical order.¹

EFCA's Response demonstrates its continued unwillingness to answer basic discovery about who and what it is. And the discovery in question is important. For several years, SolarCity has actively litigated in Commission proceedings. But SolarCity has never done so directly. SolarCity initially acted through The Alliance for Solar Choice, and more recently has begun doing so through EFCA. By using third-party agents, SolarCity has been able to benefit from its participation in regulatory proceedings, but avoid the responsibility that comes with this voluntarily participation: making yourself subject to discovery so that other parties have the fair opportunity to test the merits of your claims using your documents created in the normal course of your business.

A primary example concerns SolarCity's claim (made through EFCA) that modernizing rate design will unduly hurt the rooftop solar industry. Although EFCA asserts this claim, its proof is superficial. And EFCA itself is not a rooftop solar company with documents created in its normal course of business that can substantiate (or refute) EFCA's arguments. It is SolarCity—EFCA's largest member (by multiple orders of magnitude) and only member doing business in Arizona (as far as APS can tell)—that possesses documents and information, created in the normal course of business, that would permit APS and others to test EFCA's claims. EFCA refuses to produce these documents, insisting that it is not SolarCity and does not possess SolarCity's documents. And although the Commission's rules establish a means for parties to issue third-party subpoenas, APS's subpoena to SolarCity has only been met with stonewalling.²

APS does not use this Reply to address EFCA's irrelevant arguments raised in EFCA's Response. However, this should not be considered an admission of the argument's validity or accuracy by APS.

² See Exhibits 1 & 2 to APS's Motion to Compel, filed on December 7, 2016.

Basic information about EFCA will permit APS to test whether EFCA should be an intervenor in the case, or whether SolarCity itself is the real (and only true) party in interest. If in fact *EFCA* is *SolarCity*, then APS believes that SolarCity should be required to join this proceeding and assume, *for the first time*, the responsibility of making itself subject to discovery.

APS appreciates the responsive answers that EFCA has provided, and when appropriate, has withdrawn certain Data Requests from its Motion to Compel. *See* Data Requests 1.2, 1.3, and 1.7 below. However, EFCA continues to withhold basic information that any litigant should be willing to provide. Moreover, some of EFCA's statements in its Response conflict with other information, and raise concerns about some of EFCA's representations.

II. SPECIFIC DATA REQUESTS

A. 1.1(A)

 Original Request: "Describe EFCA's business, including its purpose, its source of funding, and what EFCA does or seeks to accomplish in relation to the interest of its members and managers."

EFCA's Response claims that its "Supplemental Response" fully addressed this Data Request by providing: "Without waiving and subject to the forgoing objections, EFCA is funded by its members." Response at 2: 9-10; EFCA's Supplemental Response at 2. This is not an adequate answer. APS is not requesting a financial statement for this proceeding; rather, APS simply needs to know generally how EFCA is funded. For example, if funding is provided by its members, a general explanation of how funding is allocated amongst the members (e.g., split evenly or identify a different ratio) would be a satisfactory answer.

B. 1.1(B) and 1.4(A)

 1.1(B) Original Request: "Provide a list of EFCA's members and members of its Board of Directors or any other governing board or decision-making body."

ii. 1.4(A) Original Request: "Identify the senior level executives of EFCA."

EFCA's Response argues that by disclosing its members, all of whom are business entities, EFCA has answered the data request. This is incorrect. Fairly read, the Data Request is asking which person(s) is (or are) in charge. EFCA's answers continue to be unresponsive, and APS is entitled to know the names of the persons who make decisions for EFCA. This information could reveal the extent to which EFCA is entirely run by SolarCity representatives.

Similarly, EFCA asserts that it "has no senior level executives and is managed by its members." Response at 5:6. Yet EFCA's assertion to the Commission is at complete odds with filings EFCA has made elsewhere. EFCA's "Application for Registration of Foreign Limited Liability Company," filed on April 21, 2016, identifies John M. Stanton as its Chairman. See Exhibit 1 at 3. Who is John Stanton? What is the role of the chairman? And why does EFCA want to hide Mr. Stanton and its other decision makers? Moreover, at the recently conducted deposition of Barbara Lockwood, an individual by the name of Jon Wellinghoff appeared as a representative of EFCA. Mr. Wellinghoff is a former Chairman of FERC and is SolarCity's "Chief Policy Officer," reporting directly to SolarCity CEO Lyndon Rive. If Mr. Wellinghoff is a senior executive at SolarCity, what is his role with EFCA? Why did he appear on behalf of EFCA? If EFCA is a separate entity from SolarCity, did EFCA provide Mr. Wellinghoff any compensation?

APS is trying to learn who is in charge of EFCA. Clearly, there is at least one human calling the shots (John M. Stanton), and potentially others (Jon Wellinghoff). APS is entitled to know EFCA's decision-makers, and whether they are in fact simply SolarCity employees and executives.

³ See (unofficial) transcript from deposition of Barbara Lockwood, at 7:9-10, attached as Exhibit 2.

⁴ See "SolarCity Appoints Jon Wellinghoff Chief Policy Officer," available at: http://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/solarcity-appoints-jon-wellinghoff-chief-policy-officer-300248141.html.

C. 1.2

Based on additional representations provided by EFCA after the motion to compel was filed, APS withdraws Data Request 1.2.

D. 1.3

Based on additional representations provided by EFCA after the motion to compel was filed, APS withdraws Data Request 1.3.

E. 1.4(B)

i. Original Request: "Identify who or what owns EFCA and in what percentage."

APS has a good faith basis to believe that EFCA is essentially a front for SolarCity, one of EFCA's members. Zep Solar, LLC, another of EFCA's members, is a wholly owned subsidiary of SolarCity⁵ (Exhibit 3 at 5) and another member, Silevo, LLC, was acquired by SolarCity in 2014.⁶ Exhibit 4. Who owns and controls EFCA is directly relevant to its bias; to whose interests it is attempting to advance in this proceeding; and whether it is SolarCity, not EFCA, that should be the actual party involved in this proceeding.

EFCA claims it is unable to answer who owns EFCA because the ownership does not translate into percentages. Response at 3:17-18. Even if this is true, EFCA is not excused from answering the data requests. If percentages are not an appropriate way to answer this data request, APS then requests that EFCA provide any operating agreement, or any other agreement, that describes how EFCA is owned by its members. Once again, APS is simply seeking to understand the nature of EFCA and what its interests are.

F. 1.5(A-C)

 Original Request: "(a) How many employees does EFCA have?; (b) How many of those employees are also employees

⁵ Zep Solar admits on its homepage it is "a wholly-owned subsidiary of SolarCity." *See* http://www.zepsolar.com/ (last accessed on December 22, 2016) (attached as Exhibit 3 at 5).

⁶ Press Release, SolarCity, SolarCity to Acquire Silevo (June 17, 2014), http://www.solarcity.com/newsroom/press/solarcity-acquire-silevo (attached as Exhibit 4).

of one or more EFCA members? If any, which member or members?; (c) For those EFCA employees that are also employees of an EFCA member, fully describe in detail how costs are allocated between members for those employees."

EFCA attempts to hide behind the First Amendment to avoid answering simple issues: how many people work for EFCA; how many work for both EFCA and its members; and, who pays those who work for both what portion of their salary. EFCA is simply wrong in claiming that this Data Request would "force disclosure of the identities and compensation of its Member's employees." Response at 5:16-17. To the contrary, this Data Request asks only how many employees EFCA has, how many of its employees are also employees of an EFCA member, and how compensation of joint employees is allocated. If, for example, all of EFCA's employees are also employees of SolarCity, and are paid in whole or in substantial part by SolarCity, these facts would be directly relevant to EFCA's bias and SolarCity's role.

EFCA's citation to several First Amendment decisions is mistaken. None of the cases directly apply to the scenario here.⁷ Even if the 9th Circuit protections identified in *Perry* could apply, EFCA has not satisfied the requirements for the qualified First Amendment privilege. The first step of the *Perry* analysis requires the party asserting the privilege make a prima facie showing "demonstrat[ing] that enforcement of the [discovery request] will result in (1) harassment, membership withdrawal, or discouragement of new members, or (2) other consequences which objectively suggest an impact on, or 'chilling' of, the members' associational rights." *Perry v. Schwarzenegger*, 591 F.3d 1147, 1160–

⁷ NAACP v. Alabama, 357 U.S. 449 (1958) (see Motion to Compel at 7); Perry v. Schwarzenegger, 591 F.3d 1147 (9th Cir. 2010) (discussing discovery of a political campaign's internal communications concerning strategy and messaging); In re Motor Fuel Temperature Sales Practices Litigation, 707 F. Supp. 2d 1145, 1152 (D. Kansas 2010) (applying 10th Circuit First Amendment privilege law to find that disclosure is still appropriate); Int'l Union v. Nat'l Right to Work Legal Defense and Ed. Found., Inc., 590 F.2d 1139 (D.C. Cir. 1978) (identifying that First Amendment protection for a legal aid organization when analyzing discovery related to a labor statute); Wyoming v. US Dep't of Ag., 208 F.R.D. 449 (2002) (discussing state of Wyoming's discovery requests on non-parties).

⁸ Even if EFCA makes such a showing, disclosure would still be appropriate. "More specifically, the second step of the analysis is meant to make discovery that impacts First Amendment

61 (9th Cir. 2010) (internal citations omitted). Here, EFCA has not even attempted to make a showing, and EFCA should be ordered to respond.

G. 1.6

 Original Request: "Provide all communications and documents exchanged between EFCA and SolarCity regarding APS's rate case."

EFCA's Response with regards to Data Request 1.6 misstates the record, the facts, and the law.

To begin with, EFCA claims: "Actually, EFCA asserted work product, confidentiality, AND relevance objections." Response at 6:18-19. This is untrue. Here is EFCA's original objection:

EFCA objects to this discovery request in that any responsive documents would be confidential communications between EFCA and its Members. The communications requested among the Members of EFCA, including SolarCity would constitute confidential, litigation work product and is [sic] thus not relevant evidence or reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence. EFCA's Supplemental Response, November 29, 2016 at 10.

And in the follow up meet and confer, EFCA offered no other objection.

EFCA expressly argued, as APS noted in the Motion to Compel, that "confidential" or "work product" makes a communication irrelevant. Motion to Compel at 11:17-18. It appears to APS that EFCA is using its Response as an opportunity to revise its initial objections. This belief is supported by EFCA's new arguments that the communications and documents are protected by the First Amendment, or Common-Interest Doctrine.

associational rights available only after careful consideration of the need for such discovery, but not necessarily to preclude it." Perry v. Schwarzenegger, 591 F.3d 1147, 1160–61 (9th Cir. 2010) (internal citations omitted) (emphasis added).

⁹ To the extent it is necessary to reply to a new objection, EFCA's grapeshot references to various United Supreme Court decisions are incorrect and misleading. None of the newly referenced cases present an example of a civil litigant successfully resisting a discovery request from another private party. NAACP v. Claiborne Hardware Co., 458 U.S. 886, (1982) (discussing First Amendment protections implicated by organized boycott); Larson v. Valente, 456 U.S. 228 (1982) (determining that registration and reporting requirement violated the Establishment Clause); Gilmore v. City of Montgomery, 417 U.S. 556, 575 (1974) (determining "whether the city of Montgomery engaged in discriminatory activity violative of the parks desegregation order."); Griswold v. Connecticut, 381 U.S. 479 (1965) (striking down Connecticut law forbidding the use of contraceptives); NAACP v. Button, 371 U.S. 415 (1963) (determining that the First and Fourteenth Amendments protect the NAACP's legal aid efforts from Virginia's

Response at 7:14-8:21. Neither of these new objections were in EFCA's original Objection. Nor did EFCA raise them during APS's meet and confer. It is only after reading APS's Motion to Compel that EFCA has raised them. EFCA's position on this issue is a moving target and its objections should be considered waived for the same reason parties are deemed to have waived arguments in court. See, e.g., Orfaly v. Tucson Symphony Society, 209 Ariz. 260, 265, ¶ 15, 99 P.3d 1030, 1035 (App. 2004) (determining that party waived issues and arguments by not adequately presenting them below).

Even if they weren't waived, they are inapplicable. To the extent that EFCA's argument that common interest doctrine applies, the relevant case EFCA cites places the burden on EFCA to prove the doctrine's application on a document by document basis. *See Ariz. Indep. Redistricting Comm'n v. Fields*, 206 Ariz. 130, 141-143, 75 P.3d 1088, 1099-1101 (App. 2003) ("The IRC next contends that the trial court erred by compelling disclosure of documents protected by the attorney-client and/or work product privileges, as extended through the 'common interest doctrine'. . . The IRC has failed to demonstrate that any communications or work product exchanged between it and NDC furthered legal interests of both parties. . . . Therefore the communications and documents exchanged between the IRC and NDC are not protected by the attorney-client or work-product privileges, as extended by the common interest doctrine."). ¹⁰

As the Fields court explained, "the doctrine does not create a privilege, but is an

attempt to regulate its methods as "improper solicitation of legal business."); NAACP v. Alabama ex rel. Paterson, 357 U.S. 449 (1958) (see Motion to Compel at 7); Buckley v. Valeo, 424 U.S. 1 (1976) (addressing constitutional challenges to the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971); Kusper v. Pontikes, 414 U.S. 51 (1973) (determining that Illinois statute prohibiting voting in the primary of one party after voting in another party's primary within 23 months violated plaintiff's First Amendment rights); AFL-CIO v. FEC, 333 F.3d 168, 175 (D.C. Cir. 2003) (holding that Federal Election Commission Regulation requiring disclosure of investigatory file materials was impermissible because it "fail[ed] to account for the substantial First Amendment interests implicated in releasing political groups' strategic documents and other internal materials").

¹⁰ EFCA cited two additional, non-binding cases in its discussion of the common interest doctrine. Neither *United States v. BDO Seidman, LLC*, 492 F.3d 806 (7th Cir. 2007) nor *SCM Corp. v. Xerox Corp.* 70 F.R.D. 508 (D. Conn. 1976) alter EFCA's duty to show that the doctrine would apply.

exception to the rule that communications between a person and a lawyer representing another person are not privileged." *Id.* at 142, 75 P.3d at 1100. Critically, the "exchanged communications subject to the common interest doctrine must themselves be privileged as well as related to the parties' common interest, 'which may be either legal, factual, or strategic in character." *Id.* Finally, the *Fields* court noted that "communications solely among clients do not fall within the common interest doctrine." *Id.* The burden is on EFCA to show that the doctrine applies, and it must show that a privilege applies to the communications in question. EFCA has not even attempted to do so, and its argument should be disregarded.

Next, EFCA suggests that because EFCA can only act through its members, any communication between it and its members is a principal-agent communication, and protected by the work-product doctrine. Response at 6:22-7:9. First, the suggestion that EFCA is the agent of its members is new information that is contradicted by all of EFCA's prior characterizations of its relationship with its members, including SolarCity. At every opportunity, EFCA has gone out of its way to emphasize that it is a separate entity from its members. With EFCA's Response, EFCA for the first time reveals the true nature of its relationship with SolarCity. If EFCA is in fact SolarCity's agent, this fact calls into question the propriety of SolarCity objecting as a third-party to APS's subpoena, and lends weight to the notion that SolarCity should be made a party to this proceeding.

Moreover, APS is not suggesting that a principal/agent communication can never be work product. But at the same time, principal-agent communications are not always work product. In fact, whether a communication is between a principal and agent is irrelevant for determining the existence of work product. A privilege log is the appropriate way for EFCA to raise this objection, not a blanket and unsupported claim.

EFCA's unwillingness to prepare a privilege log is baseless. While EFCA correctly describes what it must do—describe the nature of the material not produced in a manner sufficient to enable the other party to contest the claim—it misrepresents what EFCA actually provided. Response at 8:24-26. EFCA suggests that it provided this on

November 18, 2016. Response at 8:26-28. They did not. EFCA's entire response to this request was included above. Nowhere did EFCA make any description at all of the documents it claims are protected.

A privilege log is the appropriate way to do so. Typically, a privilege log indicates on a document by document basis, when the document was created, the author, the recipient(s), and sufficient detail to allow the party to contest the claimed privilege or protection. APS does not claim that a privilege log of every minute communication between EFCA and SolarCity about this proceeding is called for. But at a minimum, it would be appropriate for EFCA to produce a privilege log detailing the nature of their relationship in regards to this proceeding. In the end, APS would not need any of these communications if SolarCity simply made itself subject to discovery as any other party. If it did so, parties would have the opportunity to test SolarCity's claims, and not be thwarted by the blanket objections that EFCA raises as SolarCity's agent.

H. <u>1.7</u>

Based on additional representations provided by EFCA after the motion to compel was filed, APS withdraws Data Request 1.7. However, APS expects that EFCA will supplement its response if it creates any responsive studies or analysis.

III. CONCLUSION

EFCA's Response demonstrates its continued efforts to hide the most basic information. For the above reasons, and for those detailed in the previous Motion to Compel, APS asks the Presiding Officer to issue a procedural order requiring EFCA to respond to APS Data Requests 1.1, 1.4(a-b), 1.5, and 1.6.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this day of December 2016.

ARIZONA PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY

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Original and 13 copies of the foregoing filed this 27 day of December 2016, with: **Docket Control** Arizona Corporation Commission 1200 West Washington Street Phoenix, Arizona 85007 I hereby certify that I have this day served a copy of the foregoing document on all parties of record in this proceeding by regular or electronic mail to:

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EXHIBIT 1

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- **MANAGER-STANDARDED** LLC <u>one finituations LCPS</u> check this box [] If management of the LLC is vested in a manager or messagers, and complete and attach the Manager Structure <u>Attachment form LDSD</u>. The Ding was be rejected of it is submitted without the attachment.
- MESSES-HARASED LLC = see last workers 1025 ~ check this box [6] if management of the LLC is reperved to the members, and complete and estach the Manager Structure Altachment form LD41. The Ring will be rejected if it is submitted without the attachment.
- By checking the box marked "I accept" below, I acknowledge under peralty of perfury that this document together with any attachments is submitted in compliance with Artacha law. 18. SEGMATURE:

I ACCOUNT 4/1 1/2016 I am a Number of this me managed LLC or I am algo-

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- MEMBER STRUCTURE ATTACHMENT

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STATUTORY AGENT ACCEPTANCE

Pleage read Instructions MIXIZE

	ENTETY HAME - give the exact name in Arizona of the corporation or LLC that has appointed the Statutory Agent (this must match exactly the name as listed on the document appointing the
	statutory agent, e.g., Articles of Organization or Article of Incorporation):
	Bourgy President Coefficien of Assertos, LLC

2. STATESTORY ASSET BANK! — give the exact name of the Statutory Agent appointed by the early listed in number 1 above (this will be either an Individual or an entity). NOTE - the name next match exactly the statutory agent name as listed in the decument that appoints the statutory agent (e.g. Articles of Incorporation or Articles of Organization), including any middle initial or suffix:

C T Corporation System

3. STATUTORY ARENT ENGINETURE

By the signature appearing below, the individual or entity named in number 2 above accepts the appointment as statutory agent for the entity named in number 1 above, and admovisedges that the appointment is effective until the appointing entity replaces the statutory agent resigns, whichever occurs first.

The person eigning below declares and certifies under penalty of perjuny that the information contained within this document together with any attechments is true and correct, and is submitted in compliance with Artzone low.

Quina amold 04/21/2016 Anshe Arodid RECUIRED - check only one: Individual se etabatory agent: (am signing on behalf of myself as the individual (natural person) named as statutory égènt. Exister an stabutory against I am signing on behalf of the entity named as statutory again, and I am authorized to act for that entity.

Artzeeg Corporption Commission - Corporate Filings Section: 3328 W. Washington St., Phoenix, Arizone 89007 Piling Pess none (regular processing) Expected processing — not applicable. All thes are nonrefundable - see Instructions. 002-542-4100

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Date: 04-07-14

EXHIBIT 2

BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF ARIZONA PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY FOR A HEARING TO DETERMINE THE) FAIR VALUE OF THE UTILITY) DOCKET NO. PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY FOR) E-01345A-16-0036 RATEMAKING PURPOSES, TO FIX) A JUST AND REASONABLE RATE OF RETURN THEREON, TO APPROVE RATE SCHEDULES DESIGNED TO DEVELOP SUCH RETURN.

IN THE MATTER OF FUEL AND PURCHASED POWER PROCUREMENT) DOCKET NO. AUDITS FOR ARIZONA PUBLIC) E-01345A-16-0123 SERVICE COMPANY.

DEPOSITION OF BARBARA LOCKWOOD

Scottsdale, Arizona December 15, 2016

> Prepared By: Colette E. Ross, CR Certified Reporter #50658

1		INDEX	
2	WITNESS		PAGE
3	BARBARA LOCKW	OOD	
4	Examinat	ion by Mr. Rich	8
5	Examinat	ion by Mr. Bender	223
6			
7		EVILLDIEG MADVED	
8		EXHIBITS MARKED	
9	EXHIBITS	DESCRIPTION	PAGE
10	Exhibit 1	Notice of Deposition	13
11	Exhibit 2	Prefiled Direct Testimony of Barbara Lockwood	14
12	Exhibit 3	Excerpt of Pinnacle West 2015 10-K	112
13	Exhibit 4	Article by Ms. Lockwood	155
14	Exhibit 5	Article by Mr. Brandt	177
15 16	Exhibit 6	5/7/15 E-Mail from Ms. Lockwood to Mr. Tenney	217
17	Exhibit 7	Prefiled Direct Testimony of Leland R. Snook	253
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1	DEPOSITION OF BARBARA LOCKWOOD
2	was taken on December 15, 2016, commencing at 9:00 a.m.,
3	at the law offices of ROSE LAW GROUP, P.C., 7144 East
4	Stetson Drive, Suite 300, Scottsdale, Arizona, before
5	Colette E. Ross, a Certified Reporter in the State of
6	Arizona.
7	
8	* * *
9	APPEARANCES:
10	For the Arizona Public Service Company:
11	SNELL & WILMER, L.L.P. By Ms. Patricia Lee Refo
12	One Arizona Center 400 East Van Buren, Suite 1900
13	Phoenix, Arizona 85004 602-382-6000
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15	and
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5	602-234-0008
6	For Fodoral Evegutive Agencies.
7	For Federal Executive Agencies:
8	U.S. Air Force Utility Law Field Support Center By Mr. Andrew Unsicker, via teleconference
9	Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida 32403 andrew.unsicker@us.af.mil
10	
11	For the Residential Utility Consumer Office:
12	RUCO By Mr. Jordy Fuentes
1110 West Washington Street, Suite 220 Phoenix, Arizona 85007	Phoenix, Arizona 85007
14	602-364-4835
15	For the Arizona Corporation Commission Staff:
16	By Mr. Wesley C. Van Cleve
17	1200 West Washington Street Phoenix, Arizona 85007
18	602-542-3402
19	Also present:
20	Mr. Jon Wellinghoff, EFCA, and regulatory counsel for SolarCity
21	Mr. Frank DiModica, APS
22	Ms. Briana Kobor, Vote Solar, via teleconference
23	
24	
25	

1	(Exhibit 1 and Exhibit 2 were marked for
2	identification.)
3	(Whereupon Barbara Lockwood was duly sworn by
4	the Certified Reporter.)
09:00:49 5	MR. RICH: Let's go around and take
6	appearances, I suppose, first. I will go first.
7	Court Rich from the Rose Law Group on behalf of
8	EFCA.
9	MR. WELLINGHOFF: Jon Wellinghoff with EFCA and
09:00:59 10	regulatory counsel for SolarCity.
11	MR. DONCASTER: Samuel Doncaster, Rose Law
12	Group, for EFCA.
13	MR. BENDER: David Bender, Earthjustice, for
14	Vote Solar.
09:01:07 15	MR. ROBERTSON: Larry Robertson for now Calpine
16	Solutions, used to be Noble Solutions, Constellation
17	Energy, and Direct Energy.
18	MR. BLACK: Patrick Black of the law firm
19	Fennemore Craig on behalf of AECC and Freeport Minerals
09:01:25 20	Corporation.
21	MR. FUENTES: Jordy Fuentes on behalf of RUCO.
22	MR. VAN CLEVE: Wes Van Cleve on behalf of the
23	Utilities Division.
24	MS. GRABEL: Meghan Grabel from the law firm
09:01:34 25	Osborn Maledon on behalf of Arizona Investment Council.

EXHIBIT 3



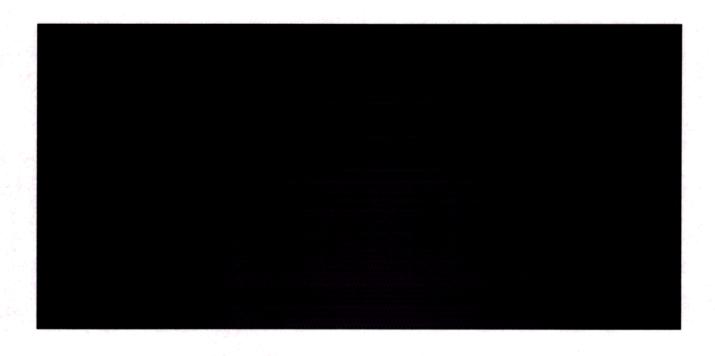
IT STARTED WITH A SIMPLE IDEA...

INNOVATION & OPTIMIZATION



In 2009, we began assembling a team of PV industry veterans, visionary product engineers, and Silicon Valley investors - all focused on the goal of developing and commercializing a whole new approach to PV structure.

Our goal was to advance the proliferation of solar energy through cleverly designed products whose features would optimize material use, labor resources, safety, and aesthetic appeal.





THAT REVOLUTIONIZED AN ENTIRE INDUSTRY



What we created was the PV industry's first comprehensive installation platform. At the core of the platform is the Zep Groove -- a specialized groove, designed into the frame of a PV module, that interoperates with our mounting hardware in surprising and effective ways. The result is a suite of

mounting systems that drastically reduce the cost of installation and significantly improve safety and aesthetics.

RESIDENTIAL SYSTEMS



(/datasheets)

With over 800 MW of residential PV systems installed in the U.S., Zep Solar is the clear leader in PV mounting technology, offering homeowners the benefits of rapid installation and aesthetic qualities that stand out amongst the competition.

VIEW PRODUCT DATASHEETS (/DATASHEETS)

COMMERCIAL SYSTEMS



(/datasheets)

We've taken the basics of our core technology and applied them to commercial applications in order to create breakthrough commercial mounting systems for flat roofs and carports.

VIEW PRODUCT DATASHEETS (/DATASHEETS)

US HEADQUARTERS/ R&D FACILITY

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ZEP SOLAR, 161 MITCHELL BLVD, SAN RAFAEL, CA, 94903, UNITED STATES 415-479-6900 INFO@ZEPSOLAR.COM (MAILTO:INFO@ZEPSOLAR.COM)

EXHIBIT 4

Press releases

Media Contact:

Molly Canales | (650) 963-5674 | press[at]solarcity.com

SolarCity to Acquire Silevo

SolarCity has signed a definitive agreement to acquire Silevo, a solar technology and manufacturing company whose modules have achieved a unique combination of high energy output and low cost.

Jun 17, 2014

SAN MATEO, Calif. — SolarCity Corporation (NASDAQ: SCTY), has signed a definitive agreement to acquire Silevo, a solar technology and manufacturing company whose modules have achieved a unique combination of high energy output and low cost. The transaction was announced, and its significance described in detail, in a post from SolarCity Chairman Elon Musk, Co-founder and Chief Technology Officer Peter Rive and Co-founder and Chief Executive Officer Lyndon Rive on SolarCity's blog, available at: http://blog.solarcity.com/silevo/. Mr. Musk and Messrs. Rive will host a conference call to discuss the proposed acquisition today, Tuesday, June 17, 2014, at 10:00 a.m. Eastern Time. For additional details regarding the proposed acquisition, please review our current report on Form 8-K filed today with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The conference call can be accessed live over the phone by dialing 1-877-407-0784, or for international callers, 1-201-689-8560. A replay will be available two hours after the call and can be accessed by dialing 1-877-870-5176, or for international callers, 1-858-384-5517. The passcode for the live call and the replay is 13585224. The replay will be available until June 24, 2014.

Interested investors and other parties may also listen to a simultaneous webcast of the conference call by logging on at the "Events and Presentations" link of the Investor Relations section of the Company's website at

http://investors.solarcity.com/events.cfm. The on-line replay will be available for a limited time beginning immediately following the call.

Investor Contact

Aaron Chew 650-963-5920 investors@solarcity.com

About SolarCity

SolarCity® (NASDAQ: SCTY) provides clean energy. The company has disrupted the century-old energy industry by providing renewable electricity directly to homeowners, businesses and government organizations for less than they spend on utility bills. SolarCity gives customers control of their energy costs to protect them from rising rates. The company makes solar energy easy by taking care of everything from design and permitting to monitoring and maintenance. Visit the company online at www.solarcity.com and follow the company on Facebook & Twitter.

RESIDENTIAL

COMPANY

BUSINESS & GOV.

CAREERS

UTILITIES

LOCATIONS

BLOG

FAQS

NEWS

CONTACT

SOLAR BONDS

LOG IN















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TERMS OF USE PRIVACY POLICY SITEMAP

A pile provers pite it is customized for your home, so pricing and savings vary based on location, system size, government rebates and local utility rates. Savings on your total electricity costs is not guaranteed. Financing terms vary by location and are not available in all areas. \$0 due upon contract signing. No security deposit required. A 3 kW system starts at \$25-\$100 per month with an annual increase of 0-2.9% each year for 10-20 years, on approved credit. CA CSLB 888104, MA HIC 168572/EL-1136MR, other contractor licenses. SolarCity is not the lender and only the third party lender may approve, offer, or make a loan.

Savings based on SolarPPA and SolarLease customers with at least twelve months of billing data. Savings Rate calculated by subtracting PPA or equivalent lease kWh rate from relevant utility kWh rate. Savings calculated by multiplying actual kWh supplied by SolarCity in customers' first year times Savings Rate. Excludes fully or partially prepaid contracts.

Solar Bonds are debt securities issued by SolarCity. As with any investment, purchasing Solar Bonds involves risk. You must make your own decision about whether and how much to invest in Solar Bonds. SolarCity cannot make any investment recommendations or otherwise provide any investment advice. SolarCity has filed a registration statement (including a prospectus) with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") for offerings to which information on this web site relates. Before you invest, you should read the prospectus in that registration statement and other documents SolarCity has filed with the SEC for more complete information about SolarCity and the offerings. You may get these documents for free by visiting EDGAR on the SEC web site at www.sec.gov. Alternatively, you may obtain the prospectus relating to the Solar Bonds, and the pricing supplement relating to a particular series of Solar Bonds, at solarbonds.solarcity.com

*Based on SolarCity average system size of 6 kW and 8,418 kWh average first year production degraded by .5% annually over 30 years. Environmental benefits based on data collected from Environmental Protection Agency, US Geological Survey, Global ReLeaf, and National Geographic April 2014.